

Christian Secretary.

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From the Christian Register.

"Forbear ye one Another."

FORBEAR thine hand, the hasty thro
That quickens in thy breast
May be forgiven, if thou pause;
Is sinful, if expressed.

Forbear that word—its subtle taunt
Shall reach and sting thy brother;
Be hushed; remembering who taught,
Forbear ye one another.

Resent not evil; if thy cheek
Be smitten—turn the other;
Blush not to yield—for so ye are
Forbearing one another.

Claim not thy right—thy brother's sin
With kind construction cover;
So shall men pour into thy breast
Full measure, running over.

Pray for thine enemy—that he
With thee may enter heaven;
Remembering that as we forgive,
We pray to be forgiven.

Forbear thine heart from jealous thoughts,
Thine eyes from envious gaze;
Forbear to judge the weak who fall
Upon life's thorny ways.

Keep thine own heart with diligence,
Comfort thy frailer brother,
So shalt thou win his smile who taught,
Forbear ye one another.

From the Watchman & Reflector.

Gustavus F. Davis, D. D.

The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Boston, March 17, 1797. He was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth Davis, the former of whom died when Gustavus was but a child, leaving him to the care of his mother, and the direction of the "Father of the fatherless."

When about sixteen years of age, divine truth made an impression upon the mind of the young man, and he was led to apply to Christ as the only Saviour of poor, lost, ruined sinners. He was slain by the law, and made alive by Christ. He was translated from the kingdom of darkness, to regions of holy light and liberty, and led to rejoice in the wise provisions made by God for human salvation.

"Now methinks I hear him praising,
Publishing to all around,
Friends, is not my case amazing?
What a Saviour I have found!"

He soon united with the Baptist church in Worcester, then under the pastoral care of Rev. William Bentley. He himself says:—

In April, 1813, I was baptized. I threw my change of raiment out of my chamber window, and conveyed it away in a secret manner, for fear of the family; but in the ordinance itself, I enjoyed a great degree of happiness.

When in the water, my pastor told me, after he had said Amen, to hold my breath until I understood him to direct me to say Amen. This supposed direction I followed. As I was sinking beneath the waves, I cried Amen; and to this day (more than fifteen years having elapsed) I still feel to say Amen to that solemn deed.

The young disciple soon felt it to be his duty to preach the gospel. This conviction he endeavored to overcome, until drawn by God to the work. He commenced preaching with a very limited education, and but a very slight theological preparation.

His first stated labors were with the church in Hampton. Speaking of his first efforts among this people, he says:—

I at length yielded to their solicitations, and on the first Sabbath in May, 1814, appeared for the first time in the pulpit. I was now seventeen years of age; and my dress consisted of a green coat, a striped waistcoat, gray stockings, and shoes, like those of the Gibbeons, "clouted on my feet;" but my garments were no doubt as acceptable to God as if they had been more clerical. He looketh not on the outward appearance, but on the heart.

In 1815 Mr. Davis became pastor of the newly formed church in Preston, and after preaching there, and in several other towns in New England, finally settled again at South Reading. He was installed on the 23d of April, 1818, and commenced a series of useful and successful labors. He gave himself to study, and made great sacrifices to secure such an education as would enable him to be useful to his fellow men.

In the founding of the Massachusetts Baptist Theological Institution, Mr. Davis was much interested. The proposal was made to locate it at Reading, and vigorous

measures were taken by the church to receive it, but on further consideration it was deemed best to establish it at Newton.

About \$3000 were subscribed, says Mr. D., among the people of my charge. One or two committees visited us to examine the eligible site which we offered them, and reported favorably. The Rev. Ira Chase considering the question virtually settled in our favor, removed his family into town; and high and joyful expectations were cherished by us all. But in the autumn it was located in Newton. This decision was a severe disappointment to me. I had spent much time and money; I had experienced many anxieties, and had become quite certain that the desires of my heart would be granted. I never had suffered so great a disappointment. I trust, however, that I was enabled to exercise some degree of submission to God. From my heart I wish God speed to it, and trust his blessing will succeed the efforts of its learned and pious professors.

In 1829, Mr. Davis removed to Hartford, Ct., and soon the Lord was pleased to pour out his Spirit, and revive his work, and grant his servant much joy in beholding sinners turned to righteousness and eternal life. A new house of worship was erected under very auspicious circumstances. The congregation increased, the Lord smiled, and the hearts of the people were made glad, as were the hearts of the disciples who met Christ on his way to Emmaus.

While at Hartford, Mr. D. was elected as Trustee of Brown University, and also of Washington College. He was also elected to offices of honor and trust, both in and out of his denomination. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Yale College—a College which has no reputation for bestowing titles on unworthy men.

In 1833, he was called to perform the painful duty of chaplain to Wm. Teller and Caesar Reynolds, two unfortunate men who were to be hung for the crime of murder. Mr. D. attended them in their cell; urged them to repent of sin, and believe on Jesus, and save their souls. He also went with them to the scaffold, and stood by them when they were launched off into eternity. The scene and the melancholy service produced a deep impression upon his mind, and he bowed his soul in prayer that God in his mercy would save the souls of the poor men who were so soon to meet their Maker.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred by the Wesleyan University, and in the opinion of those who were best acquainted with the hard earned acquisitions of Mr. Davis, it was well deserved, and richly merited.

In 1836 the good man visited Boston for his health, and in that city departed this life at the house of a brother, on the morning of the holy Sabbath, Sept. 11th. His sickness was full of blessing, and upon all around him he shed the beams of his own gladness. On the day of his decease, the Baptist clergy of Boston assembled around his corpse, and in appropriate services conducted by Dr. Sharp, commended the afflicted mourners to the care of God.

On Monday, his remains were conveyed to Hartford, where funeral services were performed, in which several ministers took part. A beautiful hymn, written for the occasion, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, was sung by a tearful assembly, and the body was committed to the grave amid the sighs and sobs of a mourning people.

After the death of Mr. Davis, a memoir was published, and a selection of controversial sermons appended to it. It is to be regretted that the sermons published are of such a cast. They are strong, able, and do credit to the author, yet it is not well that the thoughts of a man's life, and the scenes of his death, should be connected with controversy of any kind. It is unfortunate that the memoir of Mr. D., so well written, so carefully prepared, and so intensely interesting, should be open to this objection. A man's grave is a spot where all harsh notes should die away, where the voice of difference should never be heard, and hence the objection to controversy connected with memoirs.

We presume, however, these sermons are added, as being among the strongest which were ever delivered by the deceased subject of the work, and they will interest those even, who do not agree with their peculiar sentiments. They are full of information and truth, not always connected immediately with the subjects treated, and will well repay perusal.

Mr. Davis was an earnest, logical, convincing preacher of the gospel. Every sermon he delivered bore marks of study and freshness, and won its way to the hearts and consciences of the people, by the simplicity of the arrangement, and clearness of style and thought. He was a man of vast labors, and accomplished much more than most his fellow laborers. The instances are few in which men acquire a complete knowledge of the languages, after entering the ministry. The duties of the pastorate are such, that a man has but little time to devote to branches which are

usually pursued before ordination; but with the cares and trials of pastoral life upon him, Mr. Davis made rapid progress, and though in youth deprived of the advantages of a liberal education, he became in time a finished scholar, and an able minister of the Lord Jesus. The monuments of his usefulness are found in all the churches with whom he labored, and the pledges of his labors have been recorded on high. Such being the case, it is not a matter of surprise that he should come to his grave in glorious triumphs, that his last hours should be full of holy resignation and pious joy. A life spent in the service of God ends well, and the man who fulfills the purpose of his creation, who has wasted life and health away in his denials and efforts to glorify God, and benefit man, can die in perfect triumph. And thus it was with Mr. D. The grave which alarms so many, had no terrors for him, and he went down into it as calmly as a child goes to the rest of evening. One of his brethren, who was with him much in his sickness writes as follows, of his feelings in relation to death, just before he departed:—

On the same day, (Friday,) he said to his companion, "It would be pleasant to preach the gospel again and try to do a little more good in the world, but it seems to me, I would rather mount, pointing his hand upwards. I saw him again on Saturday evening. I inquired of him the state of his religious feelings then, and the character of his prospects. He raised his hands towards heaven, and with a full smile on his countenance, said in a low whisper, "Bright, Bright."

That night he was restless, especially towards morning, and about sunrise, it was apparent that he could not long survive. About eight o'clock he exclaimed, "I am going—hand me my will that I may sign it." He signed it with difficulty—and then said, "I have done every thing I wish to do below." Turning to his companion he bade her "good bye," then raising his voice a little, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." The words "grace, grace," quivered upon his trembling voice—and on saying "I mount," at half past eight o'clock, his happy spirit did mount—it did fly.

Thus died our beloved Davis. He had observed, a few days before his death—"If I live till the Sabbath it will be pleasant to me, that so much prayer is going up in the sanctuaries for me,"—but when that hour came, his work was praise.

How sweet to dwell upon such a memory, and wander amid the flowers which bloom on such a grave! How sweet to recall a virtuous and useful life—a calm, triumphant, happy death.

A Contrast.

There are two countries in Europe which, as it appears to us, Providence has set up before the eyes of the world to teach great lessons to mankind. In almost every point these two countries form as perfect a contrast as it is possible to imagine. The one is placed at nearly the southern extremity of the European continent—the other at nearly its northern extremity.

The one is encompassed by calm seas, and beautified by a sky of balmy serenity,—a stormy ocean breaks on the shores of the other, and perpetual fogs gather in its atmosphere. The one is covered with a soil of unrivaled fertility, which, from the base of the mighty mountain-barrier that defends it on the north, to the shores of the delightful island which joins it on the south, presents a wide unbroken scene of varied and luxuriant beauty—the soil of the other is at the best but indifferently fertile, and its cultivable surface is sadly encroached upon by moors of vast extent, and mighty chains of rocky mountains. The history of the one country runs up into ages of empire and glory—that of the other lands us, at no very remote period, amid scenes of subjection and barbarism. The one country, notwithstanding all the advantages of its position, the beauty of its climate, the richness of its soil, and the glorious inheritance it has received from the past, is at this day wretched and enslaved; while the other, which can boast of none of these advantages, is free and powerful. Why is this? The true explanation of the secret is, that Popery is the religion of the one country—Protestantism is the religion of the other. Thus Italy, it would have been impossible to select in Europe a country in which the genius of Popery could better develop itself—its power to tarnish all that is glorious, and to overthrow all that is strong. Than Scotland, it would have been impossible to fix on a country where Protestantism would have had so much scope to display its character and tendency—its power to exalt to greatness the smallest nation and enable it to overcome all the advantages of its position. God never leaves himself without a witness. We may close His Word, or silence His preachers; and He continues to proclaim, by the great dispensations of His providence, the eternal distinctions between truth and error. When of old the world was sunk in idolatry, God ceased not to testify to his own existence and supremacy.

cy, "in that he gave rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons." In like manner, so long as Italy and Scotland stand before the world, men can be at no loss to judge between Popery and Protestantism, or have any difficulty in determining which is fitted to draw down the curse, and which the blessing of the great Ruler of nations. Might not our statesmen find in this a subject worthy of their study, and one fitted to teach them some of the first principles of government, and to throw not a little light on certain measures believed to be in contemplation? If we wish to sink ourselves to the degradation of Italy, let us endow the religion of Italy.—Edinburg Christian Witness.

True Christianity.

True Christian love is of an enlarged, disinterested nature. It loves all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Party spirit is confined within the limits of a sect; but Christian love oversteps the narrow boundary, and can recognize a brother in each humble believer, who practically exemplifies the holy doctrines of the Gospel. When we love our own party exclusively, or persons only of our own peculiar train of thinking, we love ourselves in them. We see our own image, and admire it. But when we love those who differ from us in non-essentials, because we discover in them the humility, meekness, purity, patience, and benevolence of the Redeemer, then our love is truly Christian. It is Christ in them whom we love. How little of this enlarged affection, on pure Christian principles, do we discover in the professing world. We hear much about it, but see little of it. It is highly extolled, but little cultivated.

What hath God Wrought?

It is now nearly half a century since the commencement of the modern mission effort. The following table exhibits the brief results of what has been accomplished in these fifty years among the heathen:—

2,000 missionaries; 7,500 assistants; 4,000 churches; 250,000 converts; 3,000 missionary schools; 250,000 children and adults belonging to them; 200 dialects into which the Bible is translated; 32,000,000 of Bibles scattered over the earth in languages spoken by 600,000,000.

But such a table will give no adequate idea of what has been accomplished. If the slightest disturbance of the least particle of matter is felt throughout the confines of the material universe, and the influence of a single thought is perpetuated throughout the universe of mind, who shall undertake to limit the influence of a single impulse of good? If no one can estimate the influence which a single regenerated soul can exert on the corrupt mass of humanity, what shall be said of the influence which two hundred and fifty thousand can exert, scattered among the heathenized millions? If one Bible left to its leaving influence would work out in time the evangelization of the world, what shall be said of the power which thirty-two millions are everywhere exerting at this moment?

The Railway Lamp.

"Light in the darkness."—PSALM XL 1. When the traveller steps into the railway car, in the bright summer's day, his attention is drawn to the friends who stand to bid him good-bye; and as the train moves on more and more rapidly, the mile, and half, and quarter mile posts, seem racing past him, and the objects in the far distance, that appear so rapidly to change their places, and to move off the scene almost as soon as they have been observed upon it. Now, the long train, like some vast serpent, hissing as it moves swiftly along, suddenly plunges under ground. The bright sun is suddenly lost; but the traveller's eye observes, for the first time perhaps, the railway-carriage lamp; and though it was there all the while, yet because the sun made its light needless, it was not observed. God's promises are like that railway light. The Christian traveller has them with him all ways, though, when the sun is shining, and prosperity beams on him, he does not remark them. But let trouble come—let his course lie through the darkness of sorrow or trial, and the blessed promise shines out, like the railway lamp, to cheer him, and sheds its gentle and welcome light more brightly when the gloom is thickest, and the sunshine most entirely left behind.—Protestant Churchman.

THE POWER OF REFLECTION.—The most extraordinary thing in connection with the Palaces, says a London paper, notwithstanding the profession of every known and unknown ornament, is the absence of mirrors. This may be accounted for by the fact that publicans are well aware, that, if a drunkard could only see himself, he would immediately turn away in horror from the glass.

HENRY HEINE, a celebrated convert from Judaism to Christianity, has relapsed, and is about to return to the faith of his fathers.

From the National Era. Sabbath Morning.

BY MISS PHOEBE CAREY.

Another Sabbath o'er the earth
Comes softly down from Eden's bowers
And in my spirit I can feel
The hallowed influence of its hours.

And now this earnest prayer goes up,
That on my lips should ever be—
O, God! that I might give, to-day,
My heart, and life, and soul, to thee!

I, that by prayerful love was brought
Almost the fold of life within,
And from a Saviour's pleading arms
Went backward to a world of sin—

Went back to feel a deeper shame,
A threatened reckoning, yet more dread,
For all the slighted prayers and tears
Poured out upon my guilty head.

Yet, Lord, thy cup of vengeance stay,
Hold yet the uplifted hand divine,
Till, by repentance at the cross,
My stubborn will is bent to thine.

Grant that thy trembling steps may be
Set firmly on the Rock of Right,
Before thy striving Spirit takes
Its upward, everlasting flight.

I fain would hold the angel fast,
Nor still without his blessing go,
Since the sweet mercy offered now
May be the latest sent below.

And should this earthly Sabbath be
The last my dying soul may keep,
O, shall another dawn for me,
When the summons breaks my sleep!

Rome—In the First and Nineteenth Centuries.

Messrs. Editors.—In a recent city paper I saw an item of intelligence from Rome, that the ecclesiastical authorities had forbidden an American clergyman preaching in his own house to a few of his countrymen, and that the English Protestants were obliged to hold their Sabbath services without the walls of the city! Just compare this with the toleration allowed the Apostle Paul, in the imperial city, under Nero:—

"And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him, preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him."

Is it not time that some advance was made on the subject of religious liberty even in Rome?—Independent.

[The following article is from *Nash's Sunday Times*. Mr. Nash is a Jew, and somewhat visionary; and yet he is a man of extensive information. He has travelled in Europe and in some of the oriental nations, and is familiar with the manners and customs of the people. His views of the fate of Turkey agree tolerably well with those of many eminent Christians who have examined the condition of Turkey and watched the ambitious movements of the Emperor of Russia for several years past. As regards the downfall of Turkey the present year, it must be a matter of speculation for the present. It may occur this year, or it may be delayed for several years, but the event must transpire before many years. There is every indication of it, and, "in the fulness of time," it is sure to be accomplished.]

The Downfall of Turkey.

The mighty power of the Ottomites, which for so many centuries controlled with an iron hand European Turkey, together with Greece, the Islands of the Archipelago, the provinces of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, the fortresses on the Danube, and other important possessions and positions, which made her a second rate power, is destined at last to be overwhelmed by Russia, the only enemy which the Sultan has feared from the time of Catharine the Great, and the only power which they believe is destined to crush them. Since the death of the Emperor Alexander, Nicholas, by far a man of more sagacity, bravery and talents, has been actively preparing for that final blow which is now at hand. The campaigns in Circassia, carried on for years by Russia, were not only to test the skill and bravery of the Moslem army, and to become familiar with the mode and manner of its approaches and attacks. All the wars between Turkey and Russia for the last thirty years have been mere skirmishes on the outposts—feeling as it were to ascertain where the real strength lay; and the wars ended as Nicholas desired, by the friendly mediation of the European powers. Now, however, the time has arrived to meet the great struggle in earnest, and the storm is nearly ready to burst upon the head of the Commander of the Faithful. As Mehmet Ali Pacha of Egypt, could approach as near as Adrianople in a mediated attack on the city of Byzantium, the Emperor of Russia is convinced that he can accomplish something more to carry out the ultimatum of Catharine.

The new railroads will bring from distant territories regiments free from any debilitating or painful service. Commanding the resources of a country with a population of sixty millions, where his will is law; popular among his people, moving in every

ry direction, and superintending every thing in person; with skillful generals and soldiers, trained as such from infancy; with abundance of means, and Europe tranquilized, the attack on Turkey will be made by 500,000 men, and a squadron from the Black Sea larger than that of any naval power except Great Britain, backed also by the powerful alliance of Austria if necessary. Constantinople and the towers of the Dardanelles must therefore fall. What power, what influence, can be brought against Russia to avert a calamity which England and France will sensibly feel? France is in no condition to aid the Turks or any other nation. England is aware that a reliance on her navy alone is but a feeble hope against a military despot so exceedingly and alarmingly powerful and popular as the Emperor of Russia.

In vain will the sultan appeal to the Christian powers to assist him with an army, the united force of which would enable him to check the rapid advance of the Cosacks. Neither France nor Germany, nor any of the Northern powers, can be brought to unite in a war against Russia, having to pass through Austria to reach the confines of Turkey. In vain will the sultan proclaim a religious war, and unfurl the standard of the Prophet. He will secure the multitude, but not a disciplined force to stand up against the powerfully organized troops of Russia.

If the emperor delays or postpones the final action, he loses strength, for he gives time and efficiency to diplomacy; but if he is ready when the ice breaks, upon the Danube to push forward his columns, Constantinople falls, and the sultan crosses into Asia, the national boundaries of the Moslem race. But it will be asked will the European powers consent to allow Russia to occupy a position so dangerous and controlling? That is not his intention. He prefers having a new empire created out of Turkey in Europe, including Greece and the Islands of the Archipelago, which he can control, having the Greek church as its organ and spiritual head. The Emperor Nicholas will thus release himself from continual jealousy and interference while he controls the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, and indirectly the commerce of the Mediterranean.

This result, which we feel convinced will follow from the capture of Constantinople, will derange the political relations and balance of power both in Europe and Asia. The Sultan may for a while make Damascus his residence; but to retain his maritime power, he must have a support and maritime resources, and he will fall back on Egypt, over which he exercises a Suzerain right, which will give him the key to the commerce of the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf; and when he collects his forces, as numerous as they were when Abou Bakre, father-in-law to Mahomet, with his General Kaled, swept their enemies out of Asia like a simoon, the attack will again be made on Constantinople. Then that series of bloody wars will take place shadowed forth in the prophecies of the Bible, as the wars of Rusa, Melech, and Tubal, in which all the Christian powers will take part. This is destiny, and cannot be averted. Of territory Russia has sufficient; but sixty millions of people have been accustomed to see the finger-post erected by Catharine. "This is the road to Constantinople!" and over that road they must go. This advent—this opening of another seal—will take place during the present year, and will be pregnant with greater events than the flight of the pope or the downfall of Hungary.

Politics or Poverty.

REMINISCENCE OF DR. PARKMAN.

Dr. Parkman was one of our wealthiest citizens. His property is estimated at about half a million. The Doctor was a large owner of real estate, and had numerous poor tenants, from whom he made his collections himself. He was punctilious in his business habits, but bestowed much charity in an unostentatious way. A politician once stopped him in the street and asked him to subscribe to a fund for firing a salute in honor of some party victory. "Just step with me round the corner," said the Doctor. Taking him up a dirty alley, through a dark doorway, and up three flights of rickety stairs, the Doctor tapped at a door which was opened by a wretched, pale-faced child. A poor woman, apparently in the last stage of consumption, was sewing upon a shirt. There was no fire in the stove, although it was a cold March day. "Now," said the Doctor, turning to the politician, "here are ten dollars; you may either fire it away in powder, or give it to this poor woman. I won't attempt to bias you." The Doctor darted out of the room and down stairs, leaving the nonplussed politician standing by the bedside of the invalid. He did not hesitate long as to the disposition of the money, but handed it to the sufferer, and departed a wiser man.—Boston Republic.

One fourth of the revenue in Great Britain, is derived from taxes on drinks and drinking.

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1850.

The Dissolution of the Union.

The words which we have written as the heading of this article, though lately so strange and repugnant to American eyes and ears, have come, from frequent repetition, to be familiar, and, if we may credit the public journals of the day, to be even attractive to thousands who have hitherto gloried in the position and privileges of the great and powerful confederacy of the New World. The mad and unreasoning spirit of disunion, which South Carolina exhibited nearly twenty years ago, and which it then required all the energy of Jackson to suppress, has appeared again, in a form, and on a scale more truly formidable than then. That there is a wide and increasing feeling in favor of a dissolution of the Union, in many of the southern States, does not admit of a doubt. It is also a fact that cannot be gainsaid, that there are at least fifty—perhaps sixty—members of the present Congress—perhaps a section from the Union in the event of certain measures being adopted by the National Legislature. And whatever others may think, our deliberate conviction is, that these men—or, at all events, the greater proportion of them—are thoroughly in earnest in their threat. They have come to the determination, if they cannot, as heretofore, prostrate the North, and subvert the whole power of the Government to their local prejudices and interests, to secede from the present Union and set up a confederacy of their own. These are facts to which it does not become us to remain either blind or insensible. We should be awake to them, and prepare to meet the crisis which is approaching like Christian men. And it is because we are anxious to contribute to this result that we have concluded to call the attention of our readers to this subject. Unaccustomed as we are to trouble them with our views on any of the ordinary questions which the political parties of the country have appropriated, and on which they are divided, we feel that on a topic so general and vital as this, it is our duty to speak, and our privilege to be heard. We feel bound, as Christian journalists, to lift our feeble voice in favor of the right, and to contribute what in us lies, to the proper adjustment of the great question now agitating the country. And to avoid misapprehension, we may as well state, in this place, that whatever we may say of parties or of public men, we shall endeavor to forget all political predilections, and speak of them only in reference to this subject and its concomitants, in such terms as the solicitude of a freeman, and the spirit of a Christian will justify.

We have said that we deem the disunionists in the present Congress to be in earnest. That this is the fact there is little room to doubt. There is every reason to believe that, while they would prefer the preservation of the Union on their terms, if that could be secured, they would still do all in their power to effect its dissolution rather than submit to the exclusion of slavery from the newly acquired Territories. The most superficial knowledge of the Southern character precludes the hope that they will readily yield the ground which they have assumed. The institutions amid which they have been reared, the despotic authority which they have been accustomed to exercise, the immense interests which they have embarked in the contest, and the chivalric spirit which they so much cherish, and of which they so loudly boast, all combine to disqualify them for submission, or even for concession. And when we consider the power which these men, and the more or less educated and able thousands in the slavery interest, are capable of exercising over the prejudiced, passionate, impulsive masses of the South, we can estimate somewhat more justly the exigencies of the present crisis. We shall sadly mislead ourselves, if we undertake to determine the probable type and progress of public opinion, on a given subject, in the Southern States, as we might assume to do, with little hazard of a failure, in reference to New England or New York. The masses of the nominally free men in the slaveholding States are deplorably ignorant, and as prejudiced as they are ignorant. In some of the large counties of those States there is not a single school, and in many others, large and populous, there is but a single one. The educated men of the South are comprised in the comparatively small number who have been able to avail themselves of Northern schools and seminaries. Those whom poverty has debarred from such privileges, have been doomed, for the most part, to remain in ignorance. They know, and in reality care, little about the American Union. In most cases they are unconscious of their disabilities, and even those who feel them, have been taught by the demagogues, whose tools they are, that they are all the fruit of Northern aggression and injustice; and what is to hinder their believing it? Now, in view of such facts—and that they are facts, cannot be successfully denied—what reliance can be placed on the attachment of the masses of the Southern people to the Union? We declare our deliberate conviction, that if this were the only hope for the preservation of the Union, we should at once and forever abandon the idea of its preservation. We cannot, in view of all the facts in the case, doubt that the dissolution of the American Union must be placed in the category of possibilities, and that the elements at which we have so cursorily glanced, almost make it probable.

In what we have just said, however, we believe that the darkest and most cheerless aspect of the case has been presented. While we see little reason to rely on the moderation of the masses of the South, and still less to think that its Congressional Hotpurs will abandon their position, there is still ground to look for a happy issue. We cannot persuade ourselves that the majority of those who lead the public opinion of the South, will suffer this controversy to result in a dissolution of the Union. They may remain silent for the present, from motives of policy. They want to learn what intimation can do—how far the North will yield before the crack of the Southern lash. They doubtless expect—certainly they have reason, in the past history of this contest to do so—that after all our brave protestations, we will quietly retire and leave them with the field all to themselves. But if they find, that unlike our former selves, we stand by our professions of freedom, and resolutely forbid the further extension of slavery, they will, as we cannot doubt, array themselves on the side of the Union. They cannot consent to the dissolution of a Union from which they have confessedly reaped such signal advantages. They cannot be

blind to the good which they would thus cast away, nor to the evils which they would incur. They know that in dissolving the Union for such a cause the moral sense of the civilized world would be against them—that the immediate object which they seek to obtain would thus be inevitably and irretrievably lost—that all along the frontier bordering on the free States, slavery would be practically abolished—that in the event of a war between the two portions of the confederacy, which would, in all probability, attend a dissolution, their institution of slavery would be infinitely more embarrassing to them than all the external hosts that might be brought against them, and that such an event would be the certain end of their greatness and prosperity as producing States. It cannot be that they are ready to forego the blessings of the present Union, to leave the public property, the army and the navy, the old familiar associations, and the hallowed memories of trial, heroism, victory, and subsequent prosperity, in which they have hitherto enjoyed a common interest, and felt an equal pride, and to embrace the destiny which the almost desperate chances of adjusting a new system may cast up for them. In such considerations as these, we can see hope for the continuation of the confederacy. This hope is strengthened and rendered more definite by the decided views which President Taylor expressed in his annual message to Congress, and the determination which he is understood to have avowed repeatedly during the present winter, to maintain the Union at all hazards. Such declarations in the mouth of the old and tried soldier mean something. It is certain that any attempt to dissolve the Union would be promptly met and vigorously resisted by the entire constitutional resources of the Government. This is what even the disunionists understand, and there is no reason to suppose that the more reasonable portion of them will be willing to incur such a risk. But our chief reliance, after all, is in the Providence which has hitherto fostered, nourished, and protected us. Our hope is in God; and if He continue to favor us, our will abide in strength, and we shall be preserved, and led forth to accomplish the glorious purposes which we have been accustomed to regard as constituting our grand mission to Humanity.

In all that we have said, hitherto, we have gone on the assumption that the North would make no concession to the demands of slavery. We have assumed that the fated contingency which is to constitute the ground of dissolution will occur. We have done this, not because we are free from apprehension on that point, but because we were anxious to present the strongest probability of the event which we all so justly dread. We confess that we have stronger fears that freedom and justice will be betrayed, by the surrender of large portions of our territory to slavery, than that the Union will be dissolved. And this fear is excited by the fact that in all former controversies on this subject, the North has confided the matter by conceding all that the South demanded, and in instances more than its first demand. On this point we wish to say a few words before we dismiss the subject. If we had not discovered signs of faltering in quarters where we did not look for them, and were it not for the interested motives which are so plentiful among Northern politicians, merchants, shippers, &c., for the settlement of this trying question in the wrong way, we should hardly have deemed it worth our while to have adverted to the topic. But we cannot see the tendency to blink the question, which is so manifest among Northern men, without entering our feeble though earnest protest against such a course. We believe that this question has got to be met, and we trust that the people will see to it that it is met and adjusted in the spirit of Christian integrity.

There are two sources of danger attending this question, against which we feel bound to caution Christian freemen. One of them is presented in the following extract which we cut from a prominent paper in one of the most favored of our New England cities. We do not name the paper because it is not our purpose to speak of that, but rather of the pernicious appliances and motives which, in common with many of its contemporaries, it employs, for the purpose of stifling the impulses of freedom in the free minds of the North:

"We are not alarmists, but we assure our readers that there is imminent danger of the destruction of the Union. We beg our commercial men in our cities; we beg those engaged in great manufacturing operations; we entreat capitalists everywhere, to reflect upon the consequences to the prosperity of the North if the Union should be dissolved, and we be deprived of the trade, the market, the profit which the South now furnishes."

Now to whom is this appeal made, and upon whom is it designed to operate? Awordly, Northern men! To what does it seek to move them? Manifestly, a tame surrender to Southern demands. What are the motives which it suggests? "Trade," "market," "profit!" Do these men believe in a God? Is there such a thing as Justice? Is Righteousness a moral entity, or is it a Fiction? Commerce, Manufacture, Capital, Trade, Markets, Profits—these are the things which are proposed to take the precedence of Consistency, Honor, Freedom, Justice, and Humanity! These are the influences which are pleading with the freemen of Northern freemen in favor of the preservation of this abominable question. The paper which we write on Tuesday morning—was nothing more nor less than a congress of these powerful interests. We have as yet received no detailed report of its sayings, but from the meagre sketch afforded by the telegraphic despatch in the *Current*, we see that it proposed to give up "free soil," for the sake of the Union! In the name of humanity and freedom, we protest against any such compromise as that. Dear as the Union is to us—much as we prize it, and sincerely as we desire its perpetuation, it is not worth preserving at such a price as Castle Garden offers! Let the Union perish a thousand times rather than surrender a single square foot of free soil to slavery! We appeal from the decision of Castle Garden, to the generous, unbought instincts of Northern freemen! We repudiate the dictates of sordid self, and demand that this question shall be settled consistently with freedom, and the eternal principles of Justice.

We cannot consent that "Trade" shall weigh down Humanity—that Manhood shall surrender to "Capital!" Let the Christian freemen of New England speak out on this subject. Let them indicate their will to their Representatives in the National Legislature, in such a manner that they will not be likely to mistake it, and as will effectually prevent their paltering or temporizing in relation to the subject of freedom in the Territories.

The other cause to which we have alluded, as

endangering the freedom of the Territories, is the subservience of northern politicians to the demands of slavery. Not that this class of men are in favor of slavery, *per se*, but because they love political preferment, and deem such a course the best way to obtain it. It has been too much the habit of northern men connected with our Government to yield to the demands of slavery, ever since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and we regret to say that there are but few evidences of a more manly course in the recent stages of our history. The Democrats are anxious to secure a "National democratic party," the Whigs are solicitous for the same thing, and we dare not claim for the Free Soilers a total exemption from a similar infirmity, indicated, at times, as we think, by an undue tenacity for their special organization, when they might, by coalescing now with one party and now with the other, better subserve their holy principle. We wish that all these parties might learn that nothing will, nothing can, be gained by these efforts. We tell northern Democrats and northern Whigs, that they have nothing to expect from slavery, unless they consent to wear the chain. Their Cases, their Websters, their Buchanan, and their Corvins can never receive the suffrages of the South. Slaveholders will not trust them. Let the whigs of the north remember that the south betrayed Henry Clay in 1844, because he was unfriendly to slavery propaganda. Let northern Democrats bear in mind that the south betrayed Gen. Cass in 1848, in spite of all that he did to appease them. We tell you, northern politicians, that you cannot depend on the South, and we point you to the recent proceedings in the House of Representatives, in the election of officers as proof of what we say. What will you gain by truckling to them, and yielding to their demands? Why need you sell yourselves, since it is certain you will not receive the price for which you bargain? We say to the North, if you yield in this instance you will gain nothing by it. You will only find the demands of slavery augmented by the concessions which you propose to make. This has been the only fruit of your compromises hitherto. At the adoption of the Constitution, slavery demanded certain immunities which you reluctantly granted. You deemed that nothing further would be asked, and determined to make the best of an unpleasant bargain. But scarcely fifteen years had passed before she demanded Louisiana. You were only in the first flush of your new Union, and, like an easy husband, graciously consented. Fifteen years more pass away, and the exacting partner you have taken "for better or for worse," demanded Florida. Again you give your consent. Next, Missouri, with her "domestic institution," comes to your door, demanding admission to the privileges of the Union, whereat you demur, talk largely against permitting any further expansion of said "institution;" but after a great deal of blustering and swaggering, concede to your amiable partner not only Missouri, but all the territory of the United States south of 36 degrees, 30 minutes. A few years more pass away, and your still insatiate spouse demands that you shall give her Texas. You make a few wry faces, declare that you will not do it, then mellow down and talk of giving it to her as free territory, and finally give her all she asks. You took Texas with its "domestic institution," its debt, and its war. The war you have fought out, the debt you have got to pay, and the "institution" you are bound to tolerate. Nor have the demands of your exacting partner ceased here. An immense tract of country has just been acquired, at the heel of a bloody war, the only *quid pro quo* you can exhibit for an expenditure of two hundred millions of treasure, and she demands this as an addition to her already enormous dowry. Do you mean to yield to the impudent demand? We ask the free and mighty North, Will you do, in this instance, as you have done heretofore? We know not how this question will be decided. We fear that the result will be disastrous to Freedom. But for ourselves, if we might decide it, we would say, Perish the Union! perish commerce! perish manufactures! but let the soil of Freedom be kept intact from Slavery! With such a decision we could cheerfully abide the issue. Whatever might betide, we could confront the world, and go up to the Great Assize, confident of receiving the plaudit—"Well done!" To quiet the present agitation by surrendering New Mexico, and a part of California, to slavery, will only stave off, not adjust the difficulty. This point gained, the south will, in a few years, start a new foray against Mexico, which will result in giving us the Sierra Madre, with Tampico, or Vera Cruz, on the Gulf, as a new boundary with that country. Then this very question will be up again; but, alas for us, it will have been pre-determined by our own folly. We shall then be at the mercy of the South, and must, perforce, do as she lists. If we mean to be spared this degradation, we must be firm in the present crisis. Settle this question now, as it ought to be settled, and it will have received its final quittance. But it will continue to distract us, until Mexico, conquered by our arms, shall be overrun with the pestilence curse of slavery, and we shall stand before Christendom, damned to the immortal infamy of butchering one race in order to enslave another!

But we must close this unreasonably extended article. There are many things within us yet struggling for an utterance. (We have been compelled to write in great haste, and can but feel that what is written is wholly inadequate to the magnitude of the subject. We commend the considerations which we have offered to the consciences of Christian men. We ask you to remember your accountability to God, and your obligation to Humanity, in the matter which is here presented. Think not so much of the Present as the Great Future. Forget party in your devotion to Freedom; and may God prosper the Right!

A violet in full bloom was picked in a garden in the north part of the city the present week. It grew in the open air without any protection from the weather. An unusual circumstance for the month of February.

The last steamer brings the news of the release of Dr. Achilli. He was on his way to Paris, the British Ambassador at Paris having become bound to insure his leaving Italy.

The Rev. Dr. Babcock has been appointed Financial Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, and has accepted the appointment. The appointment is a good one for the Union, but it may be questioned whether Dr. B. would not have been as useful in some station more immediately connected with his own denomination.

Agencies--No. 2.

In a former paper I have considered some of the advantages of a collecting agency, as connected with our benevolent efforts. In this, it is my purpose to notice some of the most obvious objections to such agency.

1. Those churches which depend upon the services of an Agent, are generally without any system in their contributions; and this want of system is a source of great embarrassment to those who as Boards or Committees, are obliged to take the responsibility of anticipating funds. The missionary enterprise is not a temporary or an extra effort; but it is most certainly the great work of the church of Christ, and it is to be prosecuted by the church until the gospel has made the circuit of the world. Our contributions this year make it more certain that they will be needed next, and even increased, as God gives his word success, and thus opens more widely the field, and makes room for more laborers. Nor is there any prospect that the present generation of Christians will ever get this work off their hands; and yet there are great numbers in the church who have the means, that would never give a farthing without being solicited. Some churches will give liberally when an efficient Agent comes and stirs them up to the work, and then perhaps they will do nothing more for years. No Agent happens to pass among them, and many of them are very glad to have it so. Their share of the burden falls on others. Hence the importance of some arrangement in every church which will secure at least an annual effort. I know not why each church is not under as great obligation to aid, as they have ability, in sustaining our missionaries every year, as to sustain their own pastor every year. And where this is the settled policy of the church, no foreign agency is necessary for the one, any more than for the other.

2. The employment of Agents absorbs a considerable amount of funds. The salaries of Agents are usually more liberal than the salaries of pastors. This may be necessary and right; and yet some pastors may work as hard, and be as necessitous. But if Agents are employed, it is certainly right that they should be compensated. And when we deduct the salaries of agents from the amount of funds which never would have been realized without such an agency, (could it be ascertained) it certainly must diminish them. It is also a serious objection in the minds of some, to giving anything to the cause of benevolence, that so much of it adheres to the machinery. Many would give to aid the missions who are unwilling to sustain agents. I know a church who will give nothing to an agent for any of the annual objects of benevolence, and yet most of the members give something every year.

3. Many who are out of employ as pastors, obtain an agency as a business for the time being, affording them the means of support. This may be justifiable and right, and such men may be efficient and useful. Some men will work well anywhere. But if an agency must be employed, I think it should be those who are deeply imbued with the missionary spirit,—who can, like our missionaries, work hard, and live cheap; the "love of Christ constraining them." I would not become the accused of any of my brethren in whatever department of Christian labor they are found. But the thought has sometimes suggested itself, that a temporary agency might be convenient, for one in search of a pastoral charge. I only add, in this connection, that temporary agents have not always been very successful in collecting funds; and a portion at least of what is collected by both temporary and permanent agents, would be realized without them. And much of the fruit gathered by them is that upon which they have bestowed little or no labor.

4. Agents are exposed to the temptations of sometimes adopting a worldly policy in obtaining contributions. Their reputation for efficiency in their calling depends principally upon the amount of money they pay into the treasury. And it is to this point, as a matter of course, that their energies are directed. And though there is probably no danger that any churches or individual Christians will be persuaded to give too liberally, yet they may sometimes be pressed so hard that the reaction will dry up the fountain entirely, for a time. Motives arising from the comparison of Christians or churches with each other, and those which appeal either directly or indirectly to the pride or ambition of the natural heart, too nearly resemble those which worldly men use. Though such means may secure temporary success, their ultimate result is serious and lasting injury, both to the cause at home and abroad. Perhaps it may be said that no one ever employs any such means, or presents any unscriptural motives. I hope it is so. I have only said, agents were exposed to the influence of temptation, and as they are of like passions with other men, it would not be strange if they should sometimes give way to it.

S. B.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—An agent of the American Bible Society writes from California that there are so many Chinese flocking to that country in search for gold, that he has sent to China for Bibles in that language, in order to supply them with the Word of Life. This is a new movement in the history of Bible distribution, but stranger things than this will transpire in the history of our country. With a tide of immigration setting in upon the Atlantic and Pacific shores, composed of almost every nation, tribe and tongue under the whole heaven, we shall present to the world in the course of the next fifty years, the most extraordinary and singular population that the world ever heard of. The disciples of Mahomet and the subjects of the Celestial Emperor are already mingled with Americans, English, French, Dutch, Spanish, natives of the Sandwich Islands, Peruvians and many others from different parts of the globe; and as yet the tide of immigration has but just begun. When we look forward half a century and reflect upon the immense multitude which will, even in that short period, cover the land, the imagination is lost in astonishment. What will be the religion, manners and customs of millions that will then form a part of our population? Unless the missionary and the Bible are sent to them, it is certain that they will retain the false religions of the land which they left. There is a great work to be done in evangelizing the inhabitants of our own country, and the work increases just in proportion to the increase of population. If the U. States can be thoroughly evangelized, the rest of the world, which is now brought into so close a relation with us by the agency of steam, will be sure to follow. Much, very much depends upon the efforts of Christians of the present day in regard to the future

prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the ultimate conversion of the world.

The Calendar.

The last number of this paper complains of us in very uncivil terms. He speaks of the "Baptist Secretary," which he very well knows is not the title of our paper; and of its "attacks and slurs on the Church." We have not the least objection to the term Baptist when it is rightly applied; for the Church was Baptist to all intents and purposes before Episcopacy or baptismal regeneration were known in it; but the editor of the *Calendar* uses it in a sort of sneering sense here, and means to be understood that Baptists and the Church are very different things. But let this pass for what it is worth. If we have been guilty of "indirect attacks and slurs on the (Protestant Episcopal) Church" our neighbor of the *Calendar* is guilty of the same thing in a tenfold degree. We were not aware that an expose of the principles and numerics of the "Romanizers in the Church" as the *Calendar* styles them, was an attack upon the Church, but it appears to be so regarded by that paper. We have copied extracts from the *Calendar*, and other papers, and occasionally prepared short editorials, to show what these Romanizers are about; and a week or two since an article from the *New York Evangelist* appeared in this paper, stating, in substance, that an Episcopal clergyman in New York when the name of the Holy Ghost was uttered in the Creed, turned towards the altar, and bowed as toward the holy place. The *Calendar* denies this statement, and challenges the *Evangelist* and *Secretary* to produce the proof. So far as we are concerned, we have only to say that we gave our authority, with the statement itself, (good authority, we think), and do not feel bound to produce any further evidence in the case. "Bowing toward the holy place" is not a very criminal act for a "Romanizer." The *Calendar* has charged them with more serious crimes than this; and we are sorry to find our neighbor in ill humor with us for doing the same things that he, in a tenfold degree, is doing every week himself.

By the way; will not the Catholics be justified in accusing the *Calendar* of direct "attacks and slurs" on their Church, for calling the men who have recently entered its communion through the Episcopal church, "infidels, apostates," &c., and charging them with being guilty of *schism, sacrilege and perjury*; and for comparing them to a herd of swine, that ran violently down a steep place and were choked? All these epithets appear in the same number of the *Calendar* that charges the Baptist *Secretary* with making attacks upon the Church. It would be well for us all if we could but

"See ourselves as others see us."

California.

The interest which exists all over our land in relation to this remarkable portion of this Continent assures us that any thing upon the religious condition of this newly founded State will be welcome to our readers. A pious merchant in San Francisco writing to his former pastor in New England says: "You can form no idea of the present position of affairs with us from the information you may glean from the newspapers or from the letters of those who have not the cause of Christ at heart. Never at any period has the Christian church had such glorious prospects presented as in this territory. Never have such weighty responsibilities rested upon Christians since the Reformation, as rests upon the Christian of California. On my arrival here, I found a Baptist church organized under the pastoral care of the Rev. O. C. Wheeler. It was organized a few weeks previous to our coming. I immediately presented our letters, and we received a welcome reception into the church—and on the 1st Sabbath after our arrival here we had the pleasure of sitting at the Table of our Lord."

We have recently been engaged in the formation of a Bible society. Our Church was built by a member of the church at its individual expense, costing more than \$16,000—but this was too heavy a burden to bear alone, and when there was danger of losing the house a young man, not yet a member of the church, advanced \$5000, and other friends aided, so that our house is secured to us, and as our society is organized, we shall be able to place our affairs on a firm footing, and hold the property for the benefit of the church.

We give our pastor \$10,000 per annum; and as our society is composed of energetic business men we shall fully meet our engagement. His salary may appear large, but we think it is only what our pastor needs. After consultation we based his salary on the following estimate:

Rent,	\$3,600
Servants,	1,800
Wood,	900
Vegetables,	1,085
Meats,	548
Butter,	395
Clothing,	300
Travelling,	300
Flour,	130
Tea and Coffee,	50
Sugar,	60
Lights,	90
Postage,	75
Books,	100
Cartage,	150
	\$9,229
Incidentals,	771
	\$10,000

This amount seems large, but when we reflect that the daily wages of a laboring man are fourteen to sixteen dollars a day, that book-keepers get \$6,000 to \$8,000 per annum for a salary, and this same large amount can be raised here with more ease than many a New England church can raise \$2,000 a year. Sabbath day our pastor had the pleasure to baptize one on profession of his faith in Christ. This individual indulged a hope in the Saviour while on his passage out. There was a large concourse of people at the water's side, among whom were Mr. Wiley, the Presbyterian minister at Monterey, Mr. Hunt, the Congregationalist Pastor at this place, Commodore Jones of our Navy, and a Prince from the Sandwich Islands. It was a most interesting scene, and especially when we reflect that this was the first time that the waters of San Francisco Bay have been applied in baptism. Our congregations are made up of men of energy and talents, and we need an able ministry. Do not suppose that here is only a collection of the off-scouring of other places and depraved men of the world. We have men who have the

cause of Christ at heart, and are engaged heart in its interests."—*Chr. Times*.

Candid Testimony.

The *Christian Chronicle* quotes the following testimony in regard to the antiquity of the Baptists from a volume published in 1819 under the joint supervision of Dr. Upeig, Theological Professor at Groningen, and Rev. J. J. Dermont, Chaplain to the king of the Netherlands. The work is entitled "An Account of the Origin of the Dutch Baptists." The extract will not be regarded as an item of news, for every intelligent Baptist knows that the antiquity of his Church is coeval with the days of the Apostles and the Saviour himself; but viewed in the light of a candid admission by men holding a distinguished position in the Pedobaptist ranks, for they were of the Dutch Reformed Church, it is an instance of candor that we rarely meet with.

"The Baptists may be considered as the only Christian Community which has stood since the days of the apostles, and as a Christian Society which has preserved pure the doctrines of the Gospel through all ages. The perfectly correct external and internal economy of the Baptist denomination tends to confirm the truth, disputed by the Romish Church, that the Reformation brought about in the sixteenth century, was in the highest degree necessary; and at the same time goes to refute the erroneous notions of the Catholics that their communion is the most ancient."

BAPTISM AND ORDINATION.—We clip the following communication from the *Southwestern Baptist Chronicle*:—"Yesterday, in the presence of ten Baptist ministers, some members of the State Legislature, and a goodly assemblage of spectators of various descriptions, the ordinance of baptism was administered to Rev. Joshua T. Russell, (for thirty-three years a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church,) by his brother, Rev. Daniel S. Russell, late a Presbyterian minister, in the Pearl river. At night, in the Baptist church, brother Russell was ordained an evangelist."

"Jackson, Miss., Jan. 18, 1850"

Jonas T. Powell was ordained to the work of the ministry on the last Sunday in December, at the request of the Hay's Creek church, La. The *Southwestern Baptist Chronicle* says he has gone to Texas to labor in Gonzales county, where Baptist ministers are much needed.

Christoffel Schoemaker and F. W. Glatfield, who have been on trial for a year past, and engaged in preparatory studies, were ordained to the ministry at St. Louis, on the 27th of January. The former is a native of Holland, the latter of Germany, and both are members of the German Baptist church recently organized at St. Louis.

John Scott was ordained to the work of the ministry in the Baptist denomination, on the 25th of January, at Zuar, Indiana.

In compliance with a resolution of the Brownsville Baptist church, says the *Baptist Banner*, a Council convened on the 25th of November and ordained Egbert H. Osborne, to the work of the Gospel ministry. James P. Holman was ordained an evangelist at Mulberry church on the fourth Sabbath in November.

SATBROOK, CONN.—The revival in this place continues with increasing interest. The conversions in all the churches are thought to be about one hundred and seventy. Thirteen persons were baptized on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Eastwood, in the North Cove, near the burying ground, and a number of others will be baptized by the same gentleman, on Sabbath next, at the same place. The feeling appears to be very general throughout the place—and there are but few impenitent young ladies and gentlemen who are not inquirers.—*Saybrook Mirror*.

LITTLE COMPTON, R. I. A revival of uncommon interest is now going forward in Little Compton, R. I., in the Congregational church now under the pastoral care of the Rev. S. Beane. The work commenced in the centre of the town; and extending into the surrounding neighborhoods, soon became general. Already the number of hopeful converts had arisen to 60 or 70, comprising subjects of all ages from youth to old age—not being confined to any class. The work has not been characterized by great excitement, but rather by a general "turning unto the Lord;"—and yet it seems deep and thorough, both in conviction for sin and in purposes of the heart. Many who are the heads of families have like Abraham "built an altar unto the Lord," and for the first time with their consecrated households have worshipped before the God of Abraham, and thus have commemorated, with appropriate solemnities, this ever memorable era of their spiritual life. The work continues with undiminished power.

The Rev. N. H. Eggleston has resigned his charge as pastor of the Congregational church in Ellington, and a Council convened for the purpose of advising in regard to the subject has sanctioned the measure.

RESIGNATIONS.—By a letter from a correspondent in Fairfield county we learn that the following named pastors have resigned their respective charges; their resignations to take effect on the first of April next. Rev. J. Chaplin, of Norwalk; Rev. Harmon Ellis, of Stratford; Rev. J. Mallory, of Stegney and Rev. Jacob Gardner, of Easton.

The Rev. Dr. Higgins, a popular Methodist preacher, has avowed his belief in Congregationalism, and has been admitted a member of the Suffolk South Association of Congregational ministers, Boston.

Our religious exchanges from other States speak in high terms of Gov. Trumbull's proclamation for Fast.

The Rev. J. M. Rockwell, of Rutland, Vt., has accepted a call from the Baptist church in Belchertown, Mass., to become their pastor, and has commenced his labors with that church.

The Rev. Leonard Fletcher has received a call from the First Baptist church in New Orleans to become their pastor.

NEW BELL.—Another new bell has just been placed in the cupola of the Center Church from the foundry of Menely & Co., Troy, N. Y. Its weight is 3,490 pounds. This is the fourth bell which has occupied the same place within a few years. The previous ones having become useless in consequence of cracking.

Foreign News.

The steamer *America* arrived at Boston on Monday last bringing slaves a fortnight later. The cotton speculation had not made any further progress, prices remaining the same as before. Parliament met and the Queen's speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor on the 31st of January. In alluding to the difficulty between Russia and Turkey, the speech contends that "the explanations which have taken place, have very fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which may have arisen out of those difficulties."

Paris was in a state of siege in consequence of a mob that came together to prevent the police officers from cutting down some Liberty Trees that were planted in the time of the late revolution. President Bonaparte, who ordered the destruction of the trees, seems determined to destroy the vestige of liberty in France.

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The escape of Mad. Kossuth and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband are confirmed. The extradition question is nearly settled.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Roman Catholics of this city have purchased the large vacant lot on the corner of Church and Ann streets and have advertised for proposals for building a church. We are informed that it is to be the largest church in the State. The lot is some ten or twelve feet lower than the grade of Church and Ann streets, this leaving room for a basement story, which is to be occupied as a school room, and for other purposes.

Nearly thirty thousand dollars have been collected in New York and Brooklyn for the sufferers by the terrible calamity in Hague street. A number of the men who were killed by that calamity left families wholly unprotected. This liberal contribution for them, reflects credit on the generosity of the citizens of the two cities.

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GOLD DIGGING.—A letter from San Francisco states that a great many persons are out of employment there, and that they were about leaving for the Sandwich Islands where they can live at reasonable rates. California speculations resemble lotteries in one respect, there are more blanks than prizes in the game. At least two adventures did and ten remain poor to every one that gets rich.

WINCHESTER'S DRAWING SERIES, in four Books, accompanied by Exercises in Perspective. By George W. Winchester. Hartford: Henry S. Parsons & Co.

The immense sales which these books have met with, is a better guaranty of their popularity than any encomium that could be passed upon them, and the fact that the demand is still increasing proves them to be standard works. Messrs. Parsons & Co. get them up in the very best style. They are well printed, the drawings appearing remarkably distinct and clear. The paper is firm and substantial; the whole thing indicating a correct taste on the part of the publishers, who have fixed the price so low as to bring them within the reach of all the schools.

heart, and are engaged heart
Chr. Times.

add Testimony.

Chronicle quotes the following
and to the antiquity of the Baptists
published in 1819 under the joint
of Rev. J. J. Dermont, Chaplain
Netherlands. The work is an
entire of the Origin of the Dutch
tract will not be regarded as an
every intelligent Baptist knows
of his Church is coeval with
apostles and the Saviour himself;
light of a candid admission by
distinguished position in the Pe-
they were of the Dutch Reformed
instance of candor that we rarely

may be considered as the only
unity which has stood since the
ties, and as a Christian Society
pure the doctrines of the Gos-
ges. The perfectly correct exten-
sion of the Baptist denomina-
firm the truth, disputed by the
that the Reformation brought
century, was in the highest
and at the same time goes to
notions of the Catholics that
is the most ancient."

ORDINATION.—We clip the fol-
from the *Southwestern Bap-*
Yesterday, in the presence of
sters, some members of the State
a goodly assemblage of specta-
descriptions, the ordinance of ba-
ptism to Rev. Josiah T. Russell,
years a prominent minister of the
church), by his brother, Rev. Daniel
a Presbyterian minister, in the
At night, in the Baptist church,
was ordained an evangelist.
Jan. 18, 1850"

well was ordained to the work of the
last Sunday in December, at the
Hay's Creek church, La. The
Baptist Chronicle says he has gone
in Gonzales county, where Baptist
work needed.

Shoemaker and F. W. Glatfield, who
for a year past, and engaged in
ties, were ordained to the ministry
on the 27th of January. The former
Holland, the latter of Germany, and
ers of the German Baptist church
at St. Louis.

was ordained to the work of the min-
istry denomination, on the 25th of
ar, Indiana.

with a resolution of the Brown-
church, says the *Baptist Banner*, a
ned on the 25th of November and
rt H. Osborne, to the work of the
y. James P. Holman was ordained
at Mulberry church on the fourth
ember.

CONG.—The revival in this place
increasing interest. The conver-
sion of the churches are thought to be
perched and seventy. Thirteen per-
cented on Sunday last, by the Rev.
in the North Cove, near the bury-
ing place, a number of others will be ba-
ptized on Sabbath next, at
pt. The feeling appears to be very
about the place—and there are but
at young ladies and gentlemen who
are.—*Sabbath Mirror.*

MURPHY, R. I. A revival of uncon-
sion now going forward in Little Com-
the Congregational church now under
the care of the Rev. S. Beane. The work
is the centre of the town; and extend-
ing surrounding neighborhoods, soon be-
come.

Already the number of hopeful
varies from 60 to 70, comprising subjects
on youth to old age—not being con-
fessors. The work has not been char-
acterized by great excitement, but rather by
a quietness and thoroughness, both in conviction
and through both in conviction for
passages of a new life. Many who are
families have been "built on
the Rock," and for the first time
of the household have worshipped
of Abraham, and thus have come
appropriate solemnities, this ever
of their spiritual life. The work
is undiminished power.

Dr. Higgins, a popular Methodist
avowed his belief in Congrega-
tionism, and was admitted a member of the Suf-
ficient of Congregational minis-

as exchanges from other States speak
of Gov. Trumbull's proclamation for
the following have resigned their
respective churches, and have been
admitted to the Baptist church in Belch-
er, N. H. by Rev. J. Chapin, of Newbury,
and Rev. Jacob Gardner, of East-

Donald Fletcher has received a call
to the Baptist church in New Orleans to
pastor.

Another new bell has just been
cupola of the Center Church from
Messy & Co., Troy, N. Y. Its
weight is 1,000 lbs. This is the fourth
pounded. The same place within a few
years others having become useless
of cracking.

Foreign News.

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and substantial; the whole thing indicating a cor-
rect taste on the part of the publishers, who have
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reach of all the schools.

MR. MOTHER: or Recollections of Maternal Influ-
ence. New York: William H. Hyde, pp. 240,
12mo.

This is a very handsomely printed volume, with
a beautiful engraving facing the title-page. The
author's name does not appear in the work, but it
is evidently written by one who is practically ac-
quainted with the truths of experimental religion.
The simplicity of style which characterizes the
book will render it attractive to the reader; but
its principal beauty lies in the winning form in
which the writer has interwoven the subject of vi-
tal piety in his interesting "Recollections." We
seldom meet with a book in which the influence
of a mother on her children is more clearly deline-
ated, or the importance of maternal influence in
rearing a family more forcibly illustrated. No
mother can read it without deriving some advan-
tage from it. For sale by Charles Hosmer.

HOLMAN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE. The March number of this popular periodical is
received by the agents, Messrs. Pease & Bowers.

THE LIVING AGE
For the week ending March 2, contains an able
and instructive article from the Edinburgh Review
of cracking.

on Turkey and the Christian Powers, together with
the usual variety of valuable matter. For sale by
Pease & Bowers.

News of the Week.

WHEELING, Va., Feb. 21.—Heavy Robbery at the
Wheeling Post Office.—Our Post Office was ro-
bbed last night. Among the valuable stolen was
Certificate from the Bank of Pittsburgh, No. 348,
in favor of J. H. Raymond, for one thousand dol-
lars. Also, a Check, drawn by P. Brady, Cashier
of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of this city,
No. 5339, in favor of Messrs. Kramer & Helm, Exchange
Brokers of Pittsburgh, for fifteen hundred dollars.

It is thought that upwards of \$10,000 in all has
been stolen. Some of the missing letters were di-
rected to Baltimore, and contained remittances to
merchants and brokers. No clue to the robbers.

CHICKEN ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The cholera broke
out on board the steamer Dove during her last trip
from New Orleans to Camden. When she reached
Monroe eight of the passengers had died; of those
who landed there, thirteen have since died. Just
before taking her passengers on board, she had
landed a cargo of cattle, which she had brought to
New Orleans from some of the upper States, and
she was still in a very filthy condition. The St.
Louis boats nearly all carry cattle, and are fre-
quently crowded with emigrants, who in general suffer
severely from disease.

LIBERATED SLAVES.—Fourteen slaves, liberated
by John Casson, of Mississippi, were brought to
this city two or three days ago, by their late mas-
ter, to have their freedom papers made out. J. Jol-
iffe, Esq., who takes great pleasure in acting as
master of ceremonies on occasions of this kind,
crooked the knot of Slavery, and bade the bond go
free.

We understand that Dr. Casson, who came to
this city, with his people to see that everything
should be properly done, intends to superintend
himself himself, somewhere in Ohio.—*Cin. Gaz.* Feb. 19.

DEATH AGAINST MRS. GAINES. The Delia of
this evening contains the decision in the great
Gaines case, which was announced this morning.
The court have decided against Mrs. Gaines on
nearly every point, dismissing her bill. The deci-
sion is given by Judge McCaleb, of the District
Court, Judge McKinley withdrawing.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN WISCONSIN, at Two Rivers,
on the 3d inst., in the evening, was accompanied by
several reports resembling distant cannonading.
The shock caused a large fissure in the ground, an
inch or more wide, as well as several smaller ones.
The weather at this time was very cold, the lake
covered with drifting ice, and the mercury at 12
degrees below zero.

Cincinnati papers state that the Banks of Ohio,
with few exceptions, have entered into a combina-
tion for the protection of their interests. The com-
bination is termed the Ohio Bank Agency, and com-
menced business a few weeks since, on a pro rata
basis, furnished by each bank which claims to be a
party to the arrangement. This pro rata contribu-
tion is stated to be about 5 or 10 per cent. on the
amount of circulation said bank had at a given date.
Whenever a given amount of notes are redeemed
at Agency for any bank, by giving for them ex-
change at 3-4 per cent. premium, they are sealed up
and returned to the bank, and the amount sent back
to the Eastern exchange.

FIRE AT SHEBOYGAN. On Sunday morning a fire
broke out in the barn belonging to the Sheboygan
House. Anable & Co.'s store, and the most of the
large stock of goods of Anable & Co. were consumed.
The buildings were owned by C. D. Cole of She-
boygan Falls, and fully insured by Helena Insur-
ance Co. of Hartford, and North Western Insurance
Co. of Ouewego. The loss of Messrs. Anable &
Co. is estimated at \$50,000, insured in the Zina In-
surance Company of Hartford.

All the goods of the New York store, owned by
F. Stone & Co., were removed with great loss—
building saved. F. Stone & Co. were insured in
the North Western Insurance Co.—*Chicago Adv.*

JENNY LIND. The terms of the engagement by
which Jenny Lind had agreed to perform for Bar-
num, according to the Albany, are these: Mr. Bar-
num will bear all expenses and risks, and Miss Lind
will receive one thousand dollars a night for her
singing. The musical director is to receive 500
dollars for the whole time, and the male vocalist
2500 pounds.

It is stated that two new steamers, recently built
to navigate Lake Ontario, are to be brought down
the river St. Lawrence, on the opening of naviga-
tion to this port, fitted up for service between Pan-
ama and San Francisco.

NEW HAVEN. The amount of taxable property
now in the city of New Haven, is \$7,363,496. The
increase, since 1848 has been, in the assessed value,
\$256,301, and in the taxable value, \$10,563.
The increase from real estate is \$255,367. The
number of new buildings erected the past year is
110.

From the *Am. Journal of Saturday*.
MAIL ROBERT AND ARREST. On Tuesday last,
the special agent of the Post Office Department ar-
rested Frederick J. Mills, Post Master at Hager-
burgh, Franklin county, N. Y., charged with hav-
ing committed sundry depredations upon the U. S.
mails.

LOSS OF STEAMER ANTELOPE. The steamer An-
telope, Capt. John Dickinson, which went ashore on
Hog Island, on Saturday last, on her way from
Philadelphia to this port, has proved a total loss, so
far as the hull is concerned.

The engine and boiler can probably be saved—fur-
niture, &c., was taken from board by the captain and
crew.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The steamship America arrived at this port to-
day, brought the largest cargo of goods ever received
here by any of the Cunarders, chiefly of British
and Continental manufacture.

The foreign papers announce the death of Lord
Jeffries.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 25th.
Word has been received to-day from officer Carr,
of the arrest of McCaffrey, the murderer of the
man and woman on East Rock last fall. He was
arrested in Canada West, and is now lodged in jail
in Brockville.

FIRE IN GARDNER, ME.—A block of wooden build-
ings, 200 feet long, on the North side of Water
street, Gardner, was destroyed by fire on Wednes-
day morning last. It was occupied by some thirty
individuals, who sustain losses varying from \$100
to \$600.

EARLY PEACHES.—We have now before us a half
dozen peaches, of this spring's growth, which a
friend picked from the tree a couple of days since.
Although they are much shriveled by frost, they are
of the size of large hickory nuts.—*N. O. Com. Bull.*, Feb. 13.

HALIFAX, Friday evening, Feb. 22.
The R. M. steamship Europa, from New York, ar-
rived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning.
The America, from Liverpool, was not in sight at
6 o'clock this evening.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23d, 1850.
The occasion of laying the corner stone of the
Washington Monument to-day calls for a notice.
There was a slight fall of snow in the morning, but
it afterwards cleared and the weather was delight-
fully fine. A procession was formed which far sur-
passed anything of the kind seen in Richmond before,
and extended nearly a mile in length. In the pro-
cession were citizens from all the surrounding coun-
ties, and also the military from Petersburg and
Fredericksburg. President Taylor was enthusiastically
received and acquitted himself in a handsome
manner. At all points the people pressed. At the
airing with their loud huzzas. He was drawn in
an open carriage by four beautiful steeds. After
receiving the Cadets of Virginia at the Military In-
stitute, he attended a grand dinner which had been
prepared for the occasion, and at which the Govern-
ment, members of the Legislature, and other digni-
taries were present. Everything passed off without
accident.

COTTON FACTORY DESTROYED.—The cotton factory
owned by Mr. Wm. Mallien, situated near Reister-
town, Baltimore county, was destroyed by fire on
Saturday morning last. The building was en-
tirely destroyed, and was but partially insured.—
Balt. Pat., Thursday.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Conclusion of a Treaty, between the Government
of the United States and Great Britain, through
Sir Henry L. Dubois, by which the Nicaragua
question has been settled.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 22.
It is perfectly certain, that a Treaty has been
made here, between Sir Henry L. Bulwer and the
Government of the United States, respecting the
Nicaragua question.

A friend, on whose reliance can be placed, has
seen the document with all the official signatures
attached.

It provides for the restoration of Tigre Island to its
former owners.

It also provides that neither England nor the United
States shall exercise sovereignty or jurisdiction
within the Central American States.

It agrees that Great Britain (late San Juan de Ni-
caragua) shall be a neutral or free port, as well as an-
other port on the Pacific, at the Western terminus
of the route.

It also provides that the canal shall be neutral
and open to the commerce and transit trade of all
nations, under suitable regulations.

It is said that the Treaty went out to England in
the Europa.

The character of the treaty, it is thought, is high-
ly creditable to the liberality and good faith of the
American Government, and cannot fail to prove satisfactory to
the people of both countries.

BALTIMORE, February 20
A fire occurred at Macon, Georgia, on Monday
evening, and consumed 20 buildings on Colton avenue.
Loss about \$100,000. The sufferers are as follows:
Taylor's Cabinet Warehouse; Little & Ellis's drug
store; Barnes and Richard's book store; Jones's
crockery store; Vergess and Barnes, jewelry; Bragg's
hardware store; Fitch and English, clothing estab-
lishment; Demsey's grocery; Roberts, Freeman and
Rabeock, carriage warehouses; Shelton and New-
ton, tailor shop; Logan and Atkinson, dry goods;
Morris and Meigs, hatters making establishment;
Sullivan's fruit store; Nottingham's office;
Greesham and Jones's law office; an auctioneer;
and which was \$2,000 worth of jewelry; large room
of Sons of Temperance and Masonic Lodge. No
cotton destroyed.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 22—P. M.
A fire is now raging in this village, and already
it is estimated twenty buildings are consumed. It was
first discovered in the stable adjoining Snay's
Hall, all of which are destroyed. The building it-
self is on fire, but will probably be saved. The Fire
Department of Utica are coming to our assistance.

IN THIS CITY, Feb. 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Fox,
Charles L. Church and Miss Elizabeth C. May, both
of this city.

In this city, Feb. 19th, by Rev. Dr. Hawes, Har-
mon S. Smith, of Gloversville, Fulton county, N.
Y., and Mary Ann Churchill, of Hartford.

In Middletown, Feb. 13th, Benjamin G. Cooley,
and Miss Elizabeth Rust; by John M. Hill and
Miss Martha A. Finley.

In New Haven, Feb. 15th, Alexander Thomson
and Miss Margaret Uplike.

In New Britain, Wm. S. Hall, of N. B., and
Miss Elizabeth Bailey, of New Haven.

In Mansfield, Feb. 10th, Abraham Halman, Jr.,
and Miss Louisa Conant.

In Andover, Ct., by Rev. R. G. Lamb, Mr. Peter
S. Clyde of Derby, New Hampshire, and Mariah
H. Perkins of Andover.

In Southwick, Ms., on the 23d Jan., Mrs. Claudia
Rising, wife of Capt. Abraham Rising, aged 60.
Sister R. was a very worthy and consistent mem-
ber of the Baptist church in Southwick. On the
20th ult., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram S.
Hollister, aged 4 years.

In Wilton, Feb. 13th, Samuel Betts, aged 81.
In New Canaan, Feb. 17th, Stephen Hoyt, aged
79.

In California, Dec. 12th, R. C. Lessey, of Hart-
ford, Conn., Feb. 23d, Miss Sarah Bushnell, aged
96; Feb. 5th, John Fuller, aged 62.

In Wallingford, Feb. 16th, Mrs. Rachael Strong,
aged 88 years.

In Suffield, Feb. 13th, Mr. Nathaniel Adams,
aged 44.

In East Hartford, Feb. 20th, Mrs. Anna Norton,
aged 93 years and 5 months.

In Glastenbury, Feb. 14th, Mr. Ebenezer Dem-
ing, aged 74.

In Berlin, Feb. 21st, Mr. Allen Francis, in the
90th year of his age.

Receipts for the week ending Feb. 27th, 1850.
J. R. Young to 1 v 14; C. Berry to 1 v 14; E. Ro-
land to 1 v 14; Ann J. Vallant to 1 v 14; J. H.
Shaffer to 39 v 13; Arha H. Brown to 1 v 14; C.
Lester to 1 v 12; Den N. Clark to 2 v 14; E. White
to 1 v 13; Wm. Fletcher to 6 v 13; C. Mowrey to
45 v 13; H. Branch to 44 v 13; E. Freeman to 1 v
14; H. Yablonski to 1 v 13; C. Judd to 37 v 13; F.
A. Spalding 1000; S. Hammond to 1 v 13; Rev H.
Hedden 200.

THE next meeting of the Baptist Ministerial
Conference of Fairfield county, will be at
Stratford on the 2d Tuesday, (12th of March) at 7
o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Bro. J. Mallory.
WM. DENISON, Secretary.

EDUCATION NOTICE.—The regular quar-
terly meeting of the Board of the Conn. Baptist Ed.
Society will be held on Wednesday, the 6th day
of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Lecture Room
of the South Baptist church, Hartford.

Churches having notice for that purpose, will
please send them to the Treasurer before that time
as they will be needed to meet the quarterly appro-
priations of the beneficiaries.
New Haven, Feb. 21, 1850. F. KETCHAM, Sec.

Notice.
In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Court
of Probate for the district of Tolland, will be sold
at public vendue, Monday the 18th of March next,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., the premises hereinafter de-
scribed, to-wit: A certain piece of land, situate in
private sale. All the real estate of David Buffington,
late of Wallingford, in said district deceased,
containing about fifty acres, with a house and barn
thereon standing. The estate is lying, plough-
land, pasture, and wood land, with some fruit trees.
ESTHER E. BUTTINGTON, Administratrix.
JOSEPH MERRICK, Attorneys.
Wallingford, Feb. 25th, 1850. 3w

Notice.
THE Spring Term of the Conn. Lit. Institution
will commence on Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1850.
Suffield, Feb. 20, 1850. D. IVES, Sec.

SILAS CHAPMAN.
Merchant Tailor,
No. 1 Central Row, Hartford.
RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to those who
have been his patrons, and whose liberal patronage
has enabled him to merit a continuance of their
favors. His stock of
CLOTHS, DRESSINGS, CASSIMERES,
SATIN AND OTHER FINESTINGS,
embraces all the most rare and desirable
styles the market affords. No exertion is spared
to obtain the various novelties that appear, and
constantly maintain as reasonable and complete a
collection as the most extensive retail store.
GARMENTS thoroughly made and trimmed in
the newest and most fashionable style, at prices
worthy an examination before purchasing else-
where. Friends and the public generally are in-
vited to call at the Cosmos, No. 1 Central Row,
south of State House.
Feb. 15, 1850. 1v49

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

(GAMMELL'S) History of Missions.
Viney's Gospel Studies.
Bible History of Prayer.
Church in Earnest.
Crowell's Church Member's Manual.
James' Church Member's Guide.
Dr. Spring's Attractions of the Cross.
Bethel Flag.
Power of the Pulpit.
Merry Seat.
Good's Better Covenant.
Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons.
Memoir of Dr. Duncan.
"of Charlotte Elizabeth.
Sarah B. Judson.
Turnbull's Theology.
C. B. Smith's Life in Earnest.
Williams' Miscellanies.
McChesney's Letters and Lectures.
"of the Holy Land.
Chalmers' Sabbath Readings.
"Daily.
Paritans and Pilgrim Fathers.
Reverend Christianity.
Main Primer.
Cummings' Bible Evidences.
Charmock's Choice Words.
D'Aubigne's Germany, England and Scotland.
"of Cornwall.
Memoir Sarah L. H. Smith.
"Mrs. Taylor, &c. &c.
For sale by
BROCKETT, FULLER & CO.
51

NEW BOOKS.
ANNALS of the Queens of Spain: by Anita
A. George.
Reverdy's Miscellanies, authorized edition—
price \$1.
Gabriel, or a story of Wicliffe Wood, by Mary
Howitt.
Ewbank's Patent Office Report.
"on the Aspect of Nature.
"Only by the author of "Trap to catch a Sun-
beam."
DeLuzo Treatise on Animal Magnetism, revised
edition.
Whisper to a bride, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
Poems of the Sea, by J. W. Alden.
Winchester's Drawing Series; No. 3; price
12-1-2 cents.
Kennedy's Life of Wirt.
The Works of Edgar A. Poe; 2 vols.
The History of the Spanish Literature by Ticknor.
Overman and the Manufacture of Paper.
Living Authors of America, by Powell.
Turkish Evening Entertainment.
The Scandals and Fireside by H. W. Longfellow.
Home's History of England, vol. vi.
Just received, and for sale by
H. S. PARSONS & CO.
2 Asylum street.
Feb. 18.

PRICE REDUCED TO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!!
Wayland's Elements of Moral
Science, for Common Schools.
The abridgement of Wayland's Moral Science,
for the use of Schools and Academies, is well
known to the public, and the extraordinary sale of
twenty-five thousand copies, attests its value as a
text-book in common schools, and is a sure indica-
tion of the appreciation of the public, and the
progress to which this most important study for
youth has attained.

All who have examined or made use of the work,
have given in their unqualified approbation, and
frequently remarked the interest with which their
scholars have pursued their study, and the benefit
they have derived from its use.

The more effectually to meet the desire expressed
for a cheap work on this subject, the present
edition is issued at the price of 25 cents
per copy, and it is hoped thereby to extend the
benefit of moral instruction to all the youth of our
land.

Teachers, and all others engaged in the training
of youth are invited to examine this work.
GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
Publishers, 59 Washington street, Boston.
REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL,
ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.
"He that believeth and is baptised, shall be saved."
16mo. cloth—PRICE 50 CENTS.

Extracts from Preface.
DURING my ministry in the Establishment, an
indefinite fear of the conclusions at which I
might arrive led me to avoid the study of the ques-
tion of Baptism, but I felt obliged to examine hon-
estly each passage of Scripture, upon the subject
which came in my way, and the evidence thus ob-
tained, convinced me that repentance and faith
ought to precede Baptism. I was how many times
disposed to attribute any opinion which contracts
their own, to such a partial, one-sided investiga-
tion of the subject, and of such authority, as ad-
vances the baptism of infants. To that determination
I have adhered, and not having read a single Ba-
ptist book or tract, I publish the following work
of independent testimony to the exclusive right
of believers to Christian Baptism.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
59 Washington street, Boston.
Feb. 19.

Poetry.

From the Independent.

All things Earnest.

Time is earnest.

Passing by;

Death is earnest.

Drawing nigh.

Sinner! with thee trifling be!

Time and Death appeal to thee.

Life is earnest;

When 'tis o'er,

Thou returnest.

Nevermore.

Soon to meet Eternity,

Wilt thou never serious be?

Heaven is earnest;

Solemnly

Float its voices

Down to thee.

O thou mortal, art thou gay,

Sporting thro' thine early day!

Hell is earnest;

Fiery roll

Burning billows

Near thy soul.

We do thee! if thou abide

Undeceived, ununsatisfied!

God is earnest;

Kneel and pray

Ere thy season

Pass away—

Ere he set his judgment throne,

Vengeance ready, mercy gone.

Christ is earnest;

Bids thee "come!"

Paid thy spirit's

Priceless am.

Wilt thou spurn thy Saviour's love,

Pleading with thee from above!

Thou refusest!

Wretched one!

Thou despisest

God's dear Son!

Madness! dying sinner, turn!

Lest his wrath within thee burn.

When thy pleasures

All depart,

What wilt soothe thy

Fainting heart!

Friendless, desolate, alone,

Entering a world unknown!

Oh, be earnest!

Loitering

Thou wilt perish:

Languishing

Be no longer—rise and flee;

Lo! thy Saviour waits for thee!

Yale College.

Religious & Moral.

Opening of the Inquisition of Rome.

BY A LATE ROMAN PRIEST.

"In fletu, luctu et dolor inhabitat."

I was an eye-witness of the opening of the Inquisition of Rome in May last, and ask the attention of all Americans to what I have to say. O people! In this country, which you inhabit, there are Roman Catholic churches. Listen to me with attention, lend me the feelings of your hearts. I shall endeavor to destroy, as far as in me lies, any false impression which you may entertain respecting them, that you may be no more deceived by the false preachers of the Holy Gospel of Christ, by the hypocrite and Antichristian Roman Church. I have something to reveal to the civilized people of North America, and particularly to the worthy republican citizens of New-York, in this happy place, where I enjoy the liberty which I hold most dear. You may derive profit from what I have to communicate.

In the year 1849, while I was in Rome, at the time when the Republic was in existence, the representatives of the people, partly in order to enlighten the minds of that nation, long debased by oppression, determined to set at liberty the persons languishing in dungeons, the unhappy victims suffering every kind of cruelty in that mansion of death. False accusations, unjust suspicions, or the cruel caprice of him who claims the title of the Vicar of Christ, had condemned many an unfortunate brother to end his life in that abode of sorrow.

In the month of May, 1849, the great edifice of the so-called *Holy Office*, and *Tribunal of the Sacred Inquisition*, was opened, at the command of the Constituent Assembly, and the Triumvirate which then governed Rome. An immense concourse assembled, and a great crowd entered. A great multitude of people passed through and examined it. I was among them. Let the reader accompany me, in imagination, while I guide him through that vast building.

We approach the magnificent portal. Here is a splendid staircase, which, in contempt of humanity, stands to claim our admiration. Having mounted these steps, we enter the grand hall of the *Tribunal of the Holy Office*. You may be struck with the architectural elegance of its execution. Of the three doors, two, on the right and the left, lead to the apartments over the Tribunal, the cells for prisoners. There are other staircases near the same doors, which lead to the cortili, or little courts.

Let us first enter this middle door. What a spacious and immense hall! Observe how nobly it is adorned. Cast your eyes at the pavement, and remark the fineness of the carpet, on which have proudly walked the cruel lords of this mansion, the priests and Cardinals, whom we must hereafter for ever name the executioners, the murderers of poor humanity. In this superb hall are two doors, in the opposite walls; and over that on our right hand is written:

"Chi entra senza permesso è comunicato."

[Whoever enters without permission is communicated.]

By the door which opens on the left, you enter a large chamber, at the extremity of which is the *Tribune*, where the Cardinals seated themselves in judgment over their poor fellow-men. The foot-stools are all covered with rich and ornamented scarlet drapery. In front of these seats is the bar of judgment, formed with a bench, on which sat the accused. These were guarded by keepers, who, after the sentence, are to lead them to their fate. In this hall of justice, we observe four doors, in the opposite walls. In the middle of the floor under each, with a refinement in the art of cruelty, are placed boards, so balanced on pivots, that whoever steps upon one of them, instantly drops into a deep pit, which seems to descend into the bowels of the earth!

What thoughts does the sight bring up to the imagination! We see the poor, accused, innocent prisoners, first trembling and weeping before the Tribunal, then hear the sentence pronounced of many years of imprisonment; then one is led across the hall, ignorant of the unseen danger. A man, a woman, or perhaps a young girl, approaches one of these doors; treads without suspicion upon the small revolving plank. Instantly it turns—the victim falls into a deep chasm, apparently bottomless, and I believe near a hundred feet deep! He is dashed upon the floor of a subterranean cell, scarcely five feet by eight in size, with bones broken, if not killed. There he lies, half dead, alone, in darkness. Not a ray of light, not a pillow, a covering, or even a wisp of straw is to be found, to lean upon, or to guard from the dampness and cold.

After the first terrible act of this tragedy had been performed, not till the following day, was anything like compassion shown for the sufferer. A basket was then let down by a cord containing a light, and a little bread and water. If, after a little time, the prisoner took any portion of the food or drink, it served as a sign that he was not dead. Then, three days afterwards, the experiment was repeated: but this was the last time, whether he was dead or alive.

Let us proceed in our examination of the building. The two doors which, as I said before, leading beyond the Tribunal, bring us to numerous chambers, used as prisons. There were confined persons accused of not attending mass, of not confessing within a certain time, of murmuring against the Court of Rome, &c. We ascend from it by the staircases near the same two doors, into the cortili, or little court-yards, the walls of which are injured, and apparently smoked. They are dingy with words written with charcoal; and every sentence we can read has something to fill the heart with pity or horror. Here is one of the court-yards surrounded by cells for prisoners, placed in three ranges, one above another. They are made very strong, with grating windows. They are not protected from the cold by glass, but open to the air; and the doors are so made as to admit the wind. The floors are made of bare earth. The walls are black, and laid without plaster. A sack of straw and a ragged coverlet are the only bed; and even during the coldest weather no fire is allowed. The food for six days of the week is boiled beans, without oil or butter, with a little bread and water. On Sundays they had four ounces of flour pasta, for soup, and three ounces of meat.

We pass that court by a door, and enter a gardenetto, or little garden, with three sides and three terraces, and surrounded with cells much worse than the former. And here we find two chambers, quite remarkable, and well fitted to excite attention, as they contain a new kind of torture. In one we may enter, and find only an oven. What can have been its use, in a place where they made no bread? It was heated for the purpose of forcing the wretched prisoners to confess, even when they had nothing that they could confess. If they communicated nothing, they were burnt to death. The second chamber contains a second oven, like the first.

In this little garden are two gates, by which is the descent to the subterranean apartments; and through these lies the way to the pits under the trap-doors, opening at the entrances of the hall of justice. Here we find a large cavern. Let us pass down to see the catacombs, and see the dear bones of our poor brethren, who have fallen martyrs under the empire of tyrants. You will shrink back and turn pale. The air is damp, chilly, oppressive and deadly; and the feeling is excited by the thoughts which fill the mind.

There we found a cave, a catacomb; and now a hole, at the bottom of which are bones and hair. It is a deep hole, extending above, up to the Hall of Justice. These are the remains of the bodies of our martyred brethren, who were left here to die. You will cover your eyes with your hands, and tell me you have seen enough. And indeed it is enough to tell to our brethren, and to publish in distant nations. It will show what tyrants are capable of, and how they can oppress mankind.

Let us depart from this abominable place, and publish to all the world, that Roman priests are rapacious wolves, dressed in sheep's clothing. They pretend simplicity, but show themselves the oppressors and persecutors of the human race. Look at Italy, where the Gospel should introduce civilization, peace and love. By their means it is filled with ignorance, error, slavery, tyranny, murder, war, poverty, superstition, idolatry and death.

O inhabitants of New-York, and of the United States! In concluding this brief description which I have given of the Holy Office, or Tribunal of the Inquisition, I wish to put a question to you: Have you

in your country places so terrible, punishments so severe and cruel, tortures so excruciating, or impiety so detestable, under the influence of your ministers, such as we have had to endure under the priests of Rome?

I conclude by saying, Be careful and vigilant, and do not suffer yourselves to be deceived by the Pharisaic priests of the Romish Church. Do you observe, O citizens of New-York, what they do in this very city! First, they fill the heads of their credulous believers with a thousand superstitions and idolatries, and make them live in ignorance. Next, like blood-suckers, they fix themselves upon them, until they have drawn the last drop of their blood, and after all they pretend to send them to the infernal regions. Do we not see that they carry on a lucrative traffic in their churches? They sell Agnus Dei for two shillings; a baptism costs three or four dollars; a little water one or two dollars. The contributions made in the churches every Sabbath, amounting to ten, a hundred or sometimes perhaps a hundred and fifty dollars, do not satisfy them. Confession must come in to finish all. They say that, in order to be saved, they must perform pious works, that is, give masses for their souls, the souls of their deceased friends, and also the souls in purgatory. I ask of you, O Americans! whether this is theft or not? Whether they are robbers or not? They sell the blood of Christ in the market.

I have only to add, that, wherever Romish priests have set their foot, have been brought in terror, despotism, tyranny, aristocracy, and little by little, superstition, idolatry, ignorance, misery, slavery wars and murders. Love, then, the Gospel of Christ; be faithful followers of his doctrines.

And let us pray the Father of lights, the Giver of every good thing, the Comforter of every heart, our Lord Jesus, that all minds may be enlightened, and all hearts may be inflamed with the knowledge of our duties towards Christ; that grace may be given us to learn his holy Gospel, and all the human race may know it, and may obey it in such a manner, that, by the help of God, we may come into the unity of the faith, *unus enim*, that is, one only body in Christ Jesus.

May God bless us and comfort us. Amen.
GIOVANNI TOMASO BALDASARE,
An Italian Evangelical Christian.
Corr. N. Y. Presb.

The Telescope.

The interesting and humbling views of the absolute and relative extent of the solar and sidereal systems, we owe entirely to the Telescope, an instrument which has a higher claim to our imagination than it has received, and which, by the improvements of which it is susceptible, will present in Astronomy much grander discoveries than the most sanguine of its students has ventured to imagine or anticipate. There is, indeed, no instrument or machine of human invention, so recondite in its theory and so startling in its results. All others embody ideas and principles with which we are familiar, and however complex their construction, or vast their power, or valuable their products, they are all limited in their application to terrestrial and subliminary purposes. The mighty steam engine has its germ in the simple boiler in which the peasant prepares his food. The huge ship, with its expansion of the floating leaf, freighted with its cargo of atmospheric dust; and the flying balloon is but the infant's soap bubble lightly laden and overgrown. But the Telescope, even in its elementary form, embodies a novel and gigantic idea, without an analogue in nature and without a prototype in experience. It enables us to see what would forever be invisible. It displays to us the being and nature of bodies which we can neither see, nor taste, nor touch, nor smell. It exhibits forms, and combinations of matter, whose final cause reason fails to discover, and whose very existence even the wildest imagination never ventured to conceive. Like all other instruments it is applicable to terrestrial purposes; but, unlike them all, it has its noblest application to the grandest and remotest works of creation.

The Telescope, says the North British Review, was never invented. A Dutch spectacle maker stumbled upon it, when accident threw two of his lenses into an influential position. It was a divine gift, which God gave to man in the last era of his cycle, to place before him and beside him new worlds and systems of worlds, to foreshadow the future sovereignties of his vast empire—the bright abode of disembodied spirits and the final dwelling of saints that have suffered, and of sages that have been truly wise. With such evidences of his power, and such manifestation of his glory, can we disavow him Ambassador, disdain his message, or disobey his commands?

In looking back upon what the Telescope has accomplished—in reckoning the thousands of celestial bodies which have been detected and surveyed—in reflecting on the vast depths of either which have been sounded, and on the extensive fields of sidereal matter out of which worlds and systems of worlds are forming and to be formed—can we doubt it to be the Divine plan, that man shall yet discover the whole scheme of the visible universe, and that it is his individual duty, as well as the highest prerogative of his order to expound its mysteries, and to develop laws? Over the inviolable world he has received no commission to reign, and into its secrets he has no authority to pry. It is over the material and the visible that he has to sway the intellectual sceptre. It is among the structures of organic and inorganic life, that his functions of combination and analysis are to be chiefly exercised. Nor is this a task unworthy of his genius or unconnected with his destiny. Placed upon a globe already formed, and constituting part of a system already complete, he can scarcely trace either in the solid masses around him, or in the forms and movements of the planets, any of those secondary causes by which these bodies have been shaped and launched on their journey. But in the distant heavens, where creation seems to be ever active, where vast distance gives us the vision of huge magnitudes, and where extended operations are actually going on, we may study the cosmogony of our system, and mark, even during the brief space of human life, the formation of a planet in the consolidation of the nebulous rays that surround it. Such is the knowledge which man has yet to acquire; such is the lesson which he has to teach his species. How much to be prized is the intellectual faculty by which such a work is to be performed. How wonderful the process by which the human brain, in its casket of bone, can alone establish such remote and transcendental truths. A soul so capacious, and ordained for such an enterprise, cannot be otherwise than immortal.

Influence of a Newspaper.

The *Home Journal* says that the "central plane" of society, the middle of the sphere, is the "level of common sense," which a newspaper must reach, and to which it must defer in opinion and be made acceptable in tone, if it obtain a permanent influence.

"Influence" may be surprised out of the world by audacity, but it is never retained without just cause shown to the world's common sense. While a pretender, in private life, may flourish unaccountably long without being brought to the bar—while poets put off their 'last appeal' to posterity—while the wrongs of money and silence are postponed for hearing 'till the judgment day'—editors are eternally on trial, promptly acquitted or condemned, and, upon the average of the weekly, daily, hourly verdicts, pronounced upon them by Common Sense, can alone be built their prosperity and continued 'influence.' Though the world is a fool, taken by the day, it is wise, taken by the year. And he who does not remember this paradox, and find its explanation in the effect, upwards and downwards, of the common sense of the central plane—in the after-recognition, by the Public, of what was too low or too high, and the final admission that the more liberal medium was between the two—may pass, with his admirers, for a man who thinks for himself, but he will have no 'popularity' that will hold out—no 'influence' upon which a public journal could be permanently established."

A Universalist Silenced.

The following actually occurred a few years since in this State. A Universalist, who did not pretend to be a moral man, once met a minister of the Gospel and commenced preaching to him, in the presence of a large number of people, his favorite doctrine, and saying a great deal about what Christ had done for all mankind. The minister, heard him through, and then said,

"Friend, if you are a reasonable man, I will convince you from your own words that Jesus Christ never did anything for you. Now, what do you say Christ came into the world for?"

"To save us from our sins."

"Well, he certainly has not done that for you, since you are committing sin every day."

"He saves us from the punishment of sin."

"But you have just told me that you receive the punishment of your sins every day, as you go along, and he certainly has not saved you from hell, for you said but a moment ago, that there is no such thing as hell!"

Amid the laughter of the bystanders, the Universalist was glad to retreat in silence.—*Watch of the Prairies.*

ANECDOTE OF DR. BALDWIN.—An interesting incident, relative to this much esteemed minister of the gospel, was recently related to us. It is well known that Dr. Baldwin was unusually happy and impressive in his administration of the ordinance of baptism. On a certain occasion, while he was engaged in baptizing the Rev. Daniel Merrill, of Sedgewick, Me., a dog, belonging to the candidate, on seeing his master going "down into the water," leaped into the river, much to the merriment of a large concourse of boys, who had assembled as spectators to this Christian ordinance. The Doctor, on observing the dog swimming toward him, and noticing the effect it had produced on a portion of the promiscuous assemblage, lifted up his hands, and exclaimed in an extremely touching and affecting manner, "Oh, that I loved my Master as that affectionate creature loves his!" The whole current of merry feeling was at once changed, as by an electric shock.—*Watchman & Reflector.*

SOLEMN WORDS.—The late Chalmers, in his farewell sermon on leaving Glasgow, uttered, with strong emotion, the following emphatic words:

"Should those high and heavenly themes on which they, (the primitive saints,) expatiated through life, and which shed a glory over their death-beds, ever cease to be dear unto my bosom—should the glare of this world's philosophy ever seduce me from the wisdom and simplicity of the faith—should Jesus Christ and Him crucified not be the end of all my labors in expounding the law of righteousness—then let the fearful judgments of heaven blast and overcast the faculties that I have thus prostituted."

PLAGIARISM.—A celebrated divine, who prided himself upon his originality, and who would reject his best thought if he thought it was traceable to any previous author, was startled one day by a friend coolly telling him that his favorite discourse was stolen every word from a book he had at home. The astonished writer, staggered by his friend's earnestness, begged for a sight of this volume. He, however, was released from his misery by the other smilingly announcing the work in question to be Johnson's Dictionary, where, continued his tormentor, I undertake to find every word of your discourse.

GOD.—How much this title implies, no tongue, human or angelic, can ever express, no mind conceive. It is a volume of an infinite number of leaves, and every leaf full of meaning. It will be read by saints and angels through the ages of eternity, but they will never reach the last leaf, nor fully comprehend the meaning of a single page.

THE REAL AND IDEAL.—The mind of a man is like a moving picture, supplied with objects not only from contemplation on things present, but from the fruitful sources of recollection and anticipation. Memory retraces past events, and restores an ideal reality to scenes which are gone by forever. They live again in revived imagery and we seem to hear and see with renewed emotions what we heard and saw at a former period. Successions of such recollected circumstances often form a series of welcome memorials.

ANTIQUITY OF A BAD HABIT.—Strickland, in his *Lives of the Queens of England*, states that Henry the Fifth was a learned prince, but he had the bad habit of borrowing books and never returning them. After his death, a petition was sent to the Regency by Lady Westmoreland, his relative, praying that her "Chronicles of Jerusalem," and the "Expedition of Godfrey of Boulogne," borrowed of her by the late king, might be returned. The prior of Christ Church likewise, in a most pitiful complaint, said that he had lent to his dear Lord, King Henry, the works of St. Gregory, who had never restored them to him, their rightful owner.

Advertisements.

To Music Teachers and Leaders of Choirs.

THE subscribers would respectfully call the attention of Music Teachers and Leaders of Choirs to their fine assortment of Music Books and Elementary Musical Works.

Their facilities for obtaining Musical Works are such as to enable them to supply Choirs and Music Teachers by the Hundred or Dozen at very low prices.

They keep constantly a full supply of the following popular works, viz:

CHURCH MUSIC.	JUVENILE MUSIC.
Taylor's Sacred Minstrel.	Young Minstrel.
Root and Sweetser's Collection.	Young Vocalist.
Mendelsahon do.	School Singer.
Carmina Sacra do.	Common School Song-book do.
New York Choralist.	American S. S. Book.
Zeuner's Ancient Lyre, &c., &c.	Primary School Song-book, &c., &c.

Together with a full assortment of Redemptory works on Vocal and Instrumental Music, a choice and well selected stock of Sheet Music, to which additions are made twice every week.

BROCKETT, FULLER & CO.,
219 Main street.

BIBLES! BIBLES!

THE subscribers have on hand a full supply of English Bibles in every style of binding, antique, velvet, silk, turkoy morocco, arabesque, illuminated with and without clasps; and as we import our Bibles direct out paying two or three profits on them, we can and shall sell quite as low as any house in this city or state.

BROCKETT, FULLER & CO.,
219 Main street.

New and Valuable Work.

MISCELLANIES, consisting of discourses and Essays by
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

This work will be issued the first of January next, and consists of 400 pages octavo, bound in half turkey morocco—also put up in cloth untrimmed.

EDWARD H. FLETCHER, PUBLISHER:
141 Nassau street, New York.
Dec. 20.

Coughs Cured.

DR. BLAKEMAN'S Pectoral Mixture would be known and used throughout the world, as the happy effects are being realized daily. More than two hundred persons have recently been cured of those dangerous Coughs leading to Consumption. This medicine is composed of thirteen different ingredients, perfectly harmless and of very healing qualities. It costs but little to try it, and those persons who have used it find it to be the thing recommended.

From among the numerous certificates of the efficacy of Dr. Blakeman's Pectoral Mixture, we append the following, from some of the most respectable citizens of Bridgeport:

This certifies that I am personally acquainted with the gentlemen who have given their testimony to the benefits which they have derived from the use of Dr. Blakeman's "Pectoral Mixture," and know them to be men of undoubted veracity, in the city. From a further knowledge of its beneficial effects in numerous families among whom it has been my duty or privilege to be, I can recommend it as a safe and excellent family medicine, for the cure of Coughs, whether chronic or otherwise.

Pastor of Baptist Church, Bridgeport, Ct.
Bridgeport, Jan. 14th, 1849.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a severe Cough, for about five weeks, and could find no relief till I tried one bottle of Dr. Blakeman's Cough Drops. By using one quarter of a bottle I found myself entirely cured.

J. H. HAND.
Bridgeport, Jan. 21, 1848.

This certifies that I have been afflicted, more or less for a number of years with a Cough, and have never found anything to give instant relief, till I used part of a bottle of the Pectoral mixture, introduced by Dr. Blakeman. I recommend it to all who are afflicted.

IRA NICHOLS.
Bridgeport, March 4, 1847.

This certifies that I was afflicted for months with a most severe cough, which settled on my lungs. I could find no relief. I tried Dr. Blakeman's Pectoral Mixture and other medicines, but had no effect. I heard of the great benefit persons had received by the new medicine invented by Dr. Blakeman. I was at the time very weak, and persons said I had the consumption. I tried the mixture, and in a few days was entirely restored. My cough left me, and my appetite returned. I recommend it to all that are afflicted.

E. P. SHUTE.

Bridgeport, Jan. 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I was afflicted for about three weeks with the most dangerous kind of cough and spitting of blood, which confined me some part of the time at home, and found no relief till I used a bottle of Dr. Blakeman's Cough Drops. In a few days I entirely recovered, and have had no attack of it since, and I would recommend it in preference to anything used for that dangerous complaint leading to consumption.

SAMUEL F. SHEPARD.
This medicine is a most valuable remedy for children having the Whooping Cough, Croup, or Colds. For Kidney complaints it has a most laudable effect. This medicine cures those that have been afflicted for years. The article is perfectly harmless and free from any deleterious substances. It is used in cases of Measles with astonishing effect.

The above medicine may be obtained in this city of J. K. SOUTHWAY, in Wethersfield of WM. G. COMSTOCK.

RICHARDSON'S
Premium Daguerrian Gallery.

RE-OPENED.

After an absence of two years, L. D. Richardson has the pleasure of announcing to his friends that he has returned and re-opened his Daguerrian Gallery, at the old stand, in Jones' Building, 216 Main, corner of Fruit Street.

He has received from the Hartford County Agricultural Society a Silver Medal and Diploma, for the best specimen of the art, and is still prepared to execute Daguerotypes, of all sizes, equal to his Premium Pictures.

L. D. RICHARDSON.
Hartford, Oct. 3.

The Psalmist

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April, 1848.

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